



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

10
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/677,493	10/02/2000	Guang Yang		3562
7590	06/06/2006		EXAMINER	
George Guang Yang 392 Hans Way San Jose, CA 95133			TO, BAOQUOC N	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2162	

DATE MAILED: 06/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/677,493	YANG, GUANG	
	Examiner Baoquoc N. To	Art Unit 2162	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 March 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____. |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-7 are pending in this application.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 03/09/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues "the client" in claim 1, line 1 refers to a computer connected in a network which communicates a requests services from a server computer. "the original data" in Line 8 refers to the "same" database in line 3 and 7 where the data is retrieved, edited in the client computer, and then send back to the same server database."

The applicant has misunderstood the 112 rejection in the previous action. The term "the client" does not reference to any of the previous "client." Second, "the original database" does not reference to any of the previous database and lack antecedent basic "the original database is". Since "the original database" is not defined; therefore, the "the original database" is being interpreted as any other database in the network which allow the user to access and retrieve information.

Applicant also argues "Gill et al. does not explicitly indicate if the file server is located in the same computer or remote computer through either intranet or Internet (because the technologies are totally different for the PC applications form the client/server applications in intranet or client/server application in Internet).

The examiner disagrees with the above argument. Gill states "the multi media unit object retrieval unit 56 is also connected to a plurality of editing components which

Art Unit: 2162

are illustrated as the text editor 64A, picture editor 64B, movie editor 64C, sound editor 64D to optionally edit the multi-media object. The editors 64 A-B are interactive editors that enables a designer/editor to modify an existing multi-media object retrieved from the file server 28. These elements can be commercially available editing tools....” This suggests the objects are being retrieved form the server and edit by the editing tools.

Applicant argues “Gill et al. (col. 4, lines 66-67) teach a user interface 60 and a text editor to create and modify the text of a multi-media object, which is different from claim 1 (ii) where the client computer directly edits the database data retrieved from the remote computer server without writing detail codes.”

The examiner disagrees with the above argument. Gill discloses the user interface 60 and text editor and modifying the text of a multi-media object (col. 4, lines 66-67). Gill does not require to write any codes to edit the data in the data. Therefore, the text editor and other editors (music, picture, and sound) are graphical user interface wherein these editors can be edit through graphical user interface.

Applicants also argues “Gill et al. (col. 4, lines 66-67, lines 1-18, fig. 1, 64 A-D) use the text editor, picture editor and sound editor to retrieve and edit the multi-media objects from the project coordinator, which is not similar to claim 1 (iii) where the client computer uses a plurality of commercial text and multimedia editors to directly edit the large text data type and binary data type retrieved from the database.”

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. As applicant admission, Gill has a plurality of editor including text, sound, music and picture. These data files retrieved from the server are binary data and large text data. The claim

limitation is broad and has not draw any distinction between the binary data and large text data from the music, video, picture and text files.

The applicant also argues (Gill et al. col. 8, lines 49-62) use a staff member's logon name and password through the multi-media presentation access controller to control access the multimedia objects, which is different from claim 1 (v) where the user authentication and access control mechanism to the client graphic user interface and to the remote database are well implemented for the integrated database data editing system (the detail mechanism is implemented by using the login name, password, data encryption, application group and module access control, etc.)"

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. Because "user authentication and access control mechanism to the client graphic user interface and to the remote database are well implemented for the integrated database data editing system (the detail mechanism is implemented by using the login name, password, data encryption, application group and module access control, etc." is not being claim in applicant claim 1 (v).

Claims 2-7 are depended on claim 1, therefore, claims 2-7 are addressed same as to claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made

to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-2, 4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill et al. (US. Patent No. 6,005,560) in view of Allport (US. Patent No. 6,104,334).

Regarding on claim 1, Gill teaches an integrated relational database data editing system providing the visual environment, graphic user interfaces and tools in the client computer to remotely access a server computer that contains a relational database and to manage and edit the database data contents through either the intranet or the Internet, and said system includes the following mechanism and characters:

- (i) said client computer retrieves the database data from the remote server computer database, modify, update, input, output the data (col. 4, lines 43-51) and then sends the data back to the original database (col. 10, lines 13-15); and
- (ii) said client computer directly edit and modify the data base data without writing detail computer language codes in an efficient and easy-to-use manner (a text object is used to user interface 60) (col. 4, line 66-67);
- (ii) said client computer directly edit and modify the large text data type and large binary data type by using a plurality of commercial text (text editor 64) (col. 4, line 66) and multimedia data editors (picture 64B, movie editor 64C, sound editor 64D to optionally edit the multi-media object) installed on the client computer (col. 5, lines 1-18 and); and

said database data editing system implements the user authentication and access controlled mechanisms (the multi-media presentation access controller 320 controls access to the project coordinator 24 by establishing the validity of a staff member's logon name and password...the multi-media objects representation access controller 320 also establishes the authorization staff member to access the multi-media objects 304 related to a selected multi-media presentation. Once access to the project coordinator 24 is granted, access privileges are checked to determine which multi-media presentation, multi-media representation section and multi-media object type a staff member can potentially access as long as the multi-media project management and control system 20 client application being used by the staff member can process the multi-media object file type" (col. 8, lines 49-62)

Gill does not explicitly teach the editing system edits the content stored in the relational database. However, Gill discloses "the multi-media project management system and control system has a number of different databases for storing multi-media...." (col. 2, lines 46-50). This suggests the one of the database is the relational database. On the other hand, Allport discloses "a relational database of entries is maintained each entry describing multiple features of a particular title or program such as the time of day of its showing..." (col. 7, lines 60-66) and "editing an object causes a pop-up menu appear with the available options to edit. Options include the name, the image, the function (label, navigation, sending, IR commands, edit, etc.) a copy and paste objection and save and exist options" (col. 24, lines 28-31). Allport suggests editing entries stored in the relational database. Therefore, it would have been obvious

to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Gill's system to include editing the contents stored in the relational database as taught by Allport in order to allow organized data in the table to be edit convenience by the click of mouse.

Regarding on claim 2, Gill teaches the a well-defined graphical user interfaces and tools that displays a database or a subset data of a table and has the following novel characters:

- (i) said database data on each table cell is defaulted as read only (col. 17, lines 1-5); and
- (ii) said database small text data on each table cell is directly edited when single-click by the mouse (col. 16, lines 46-49); and
- (iii) said table cell contains a small icon as a place holder for the large text data type or large binary data type (col. 16, lines 35-40); and
- (iv) said commercial data editor is popped up (pop up menu) from the local client computer when double-click the small icon of the table cell by the mouse and the database data is down loaded into the data editor from the remote database and is sent back to the original database when data editing is completed (col. 16 lines 48-49); and
- (v) said data editor is either a text editor or multimedia editor depending on the data type inside the table cell (text editor or multi-multi-media editor) (col. 5, lines 1-33).

Regarding on claim 4, Gill teaches a list of databases (VAC1, VAC2, VAC3) (3204) (fig. 32) and database tables for each database, and

- (i) a Details Panel is popped up when double-clicked the database name (col. 16, lines 48-49); and
- (ii) a database is popped up when double-clicked the table name (col. 15, lines 5-8).

Regarding on claim 6, Gill teaches integrated database data editing system is deployed and run on the intranet (internet) (col. 12, lines 57-67).

4. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill et al. (US. Patent No. 6,005,560) in view of Allport (US. Patent No. 6,104,334) and further in view of Koppolu et al. (US. Patent No. 5,801,701).

Regarding on claim 3, Gill and Allport do not explicitly teach database manager in said client computer comprising: a Header Panel and a Detail Panel, which provides a user friendly environment and tools to manage and edit the database data contents.

Koppolu teaches database manager (20) (col. 3, lines 66-67 and col. 4, lines 1-3) comprising: a Header Panel (3204) (fig. 32) and a Detail Panel (3205) (fig. 32), which provides a user friendly environment and tools to manage and edit the database data contents (window tools) (3203) (fig. 32). These are the equivalent to the claimed invention. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the Gill and Allport system to include the database manager to include a Detail Panel as taught by Koppolu in order to provide layout structure in to allow the user to visualize and select tables for editing.

5. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill et al. (US. Patent No. 6,005,560) in view of Allport (US. Patent No. 6,104,334) and further in view Koppula et al. (US. Patent No. 5,801,701) and further in view of Moursund (US. Patent No. 5,644,739).

Regarding on claim 5, Gill and Allport teach the subject matter except for a DB designer for crating and modifying the database. Koppolu teaches a DB designer for creating and modifying the database (editing the spreadsheet document by the spreadsheet application) (col. 7, lines 53-64)

Gill and Allport and Koppolu do not explicitly teach (ii) an ER Designer for editing and displaying the database data structure and micros; and (iii) a Table Designer for designing the database tables; and (iv) a DB Schema for designing and displaying the database data structure and micros; and (v) a Data filter for selecting a set of data from one or more database files; and (vi) a SQL console for writing and executing the SQL codes. On the other hand, Moursund teaches, “the tool bar 112 for editing the and displaying the data structure and the Macros, by clicking on the design the tool bar allow the tables to be edited, changed or deleted, selecting the tables to build the SQL statements and generating SQL statements to produce query results” (col. 5, lines 39-45 and fig. 4G). This teaches the tool bar of Microsoft access application to allow the user to edit or change the database structure and displaying it on the window. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Gill, Allport and Koppolu system to include the tool bar of

Microsoft access to edit or modify the database structure as taught Moursund in order to allow the user to see the entire process and user ease of use.

6. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill et al. (US. Patent No. 6,005,560) in view of Allport (US. Patent No. 6,104,334) and further in view of Teper et al. (US. Patent No. 5,815,665)

Regarding on claim 7, Gill and Allport teach deployed and run on the Internet and also intranet (Internet) (col. 13, lines 58-67); however, Gill does not explicitly teach further has more advantages to implement the security features by using the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Secure Socket Layer (SSL). On the other hand, Teper teaches, "the client application 42 passes the challenge message to the MSN SSP package 44A via the InitializeSecurityContext API. In response to his API call, the MSN SSP package 44A generates and return the response message, and computes a session key which may be used for the subsequent encryption of data between the client and server application 42, 52, and that other applications will instead use standard encryption protocols such as the Secure Sockets Layer protocol or the Private communications Technology protocol.) (col. 17, lines 23-33). This teaches the database data are sent between the client and server using Secure Socket Layer and key encryption to send the database data between client and server. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the Gill and Allport system to include both key encryption and secure socket layer as taught by

Teper in order to protect the database data transferring from the server to client or over the unsecured internet.

Contact Information

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Baoquoc N. To whose telephone number is at 571-272-4041 or via e-mail BaoquocN.To@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday: 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached at 571-272-4107.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

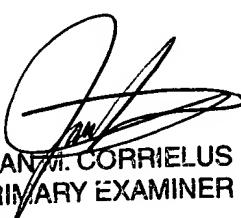
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231.

The fax numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follow:

(571) –273-8300 [Official Communication]

BQ To

May 27th, 2006



JEAN W. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER